

BY L. D. STARKE.

DEMOCRATIC PIONEER.

L. D. STARKE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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OFFICE, corner of Main and Broad street.

POETRY.

Arab's Farewell to his Horse.

BY MRS. NORTON.

My beautiful! that standest neck
so proudly and glossy neck, and
so full of fire and energy,
that thou dost now, with all thy
bright plumes, stand
again—should'nt sold,
my Arab stand!With that impatient hoof—snuff not the
wind—shorter than fleet now, so far am I but
not—
ever hath the bridle reined—thy master
and self—
and beautiful farewell!—thou'rt
not stand thou'rt sold.These free mated limbs, full many a
long room,
the still and wintry sky, which clouds
a stranger's home;Earth, fond, must now thy corn
bead prepare;I stand alone, must alone, must be another's
son, stand alone, stand alone!Now shall dawn again, but never
again with thee,again through the desert paths, where
the way to be;again on the earth; and o'er the
and plainagain with slower step, shall bear
alone again.

About this time, too, arrives the Blue-

bird, so poetically yet truly described by
Wilson. His appearance gladdens the
whole landscape. He socially approaches the
habitation, and takes up his residence
in your vicinity. The happiest bird of our

spring, however, and one that rivals the

Baldwin, or Boblink, as he is commonly

called. He arrives at that choice portion of

our year, which, in this latitude, an-

swers to the description of the month of

May so often given by the poets. With us

it begins about the middle of May, and

lasts until nearly the middle of June.

Earlier than this winter is apt to return

its traces, and to blight the opening beauti-

ties of the year, and later than this begins

the parching, and panting, and dissolving

heat of summer. But in this general ter-

tural nature is in all her freshness and

fragrance. [Hear, hear.] When Lord Aberdeen

came to power with his known views upon

foreign policy, the Emperor of Russia

thought it a good opportunity of pressing

his views, and aiming at the conquest of

Turkey. On that account he sent Prince

Menschikoff to Constantinople. I do not

mention Lord Aberdeen of convivance,

as some have done, but it is impossible to de-

ny that his opinions on public affairs en-

couraged the Emperor of Russia to hope

that now was the time to carry out his au-

bitious schemes.

At the time of Prince Menschikoff's ar-

rival at Constantinople I was there, and

from what I saw it, it was my conviction, and

I still entertain, that if the Government

had shown a bold front; if the Emperor

had not yet got the Under-Secretary of

War, which had been promised him, and

which he has not yet got, he would have

done more to destroy the Liberal party

than any man who ever lived.

[Hear, hear.] When Lord Aberdeen

came to power he had a good deal to do

to get rid of the old Whigs, and to

make room for the new men.

I have a good deal to do to get rid of the

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We copy the following account of the conduct of the legislative committee on nunneries from the Daily Advertiser of Saturday last, and fully concur with that journal in the censure it expresses at the outrages perpetrated:

On the Dedham Turnpike, in Roxbury just beyond Oak street, there is an ordinary house in which a school is kept by seven ladies, Catholic "Sisters of Charity," members of the order of Notre Dame. They have twelve pupils, young ladies between the ages of ten and fifteen, all Americans by birth. These nineteen ladies form the household with the exception of an Irishman who is employed about the premises as a servant. The house is located upon a thoroughfare much travelled; it is not secluded in any way from public gaze, the grounds are not surrounded by any barriers, nor does it have any of the characteristics of a monastic institution. The ladies who reside there as teachers are highly cultivated and accomplished, and as much entitled to respect and courtesy as any in the state. Their pupils are likewise respectable, and there is not the least evidence that their attendance at school is forced, that they are subjected to any rigorous discipline, or obliged to undergo any sort of ill-treatment.

Such being the character of this establishment, the seventeen ladies residing therein were surprised on last Monday afternoon to see two omnibus drive up to the doors, crowded with passengers, who alighted and inquire for the "lady superior," and being met by the head of the establishment, the spokesman of the party informs her that the crowd is a committee appointed by the legislature to examine the house. No notification of the visit to be expected has been served upon the ladies, and they are obliged to take the statement of the members of the party on their own authority. We have already seen that the committee actually appointed by the legislature consists of but seven members. We are unable to state the number of the party professing to act at this committee on this occasion, but from the fact that two twelve-seat omnibuses, which appeared to be full, were required for their transport, we can only estimate their number at twenty-four. There may have been a few more or less.

Nineteen ladies, twelve of them less than fifteen years of age, could not of course oppose any effectual obstacle to the entrance of twenty-four full-grown men into a common house, even had the ladies known the rights guaranteed them by the constitution and laws of Massachusetts, and had they been disposed to maintain those rights by force. The "gentlemen" (we presume we must call members of the legislature by this title) roamed over the whole house from attic to cellar. No chamber, no passage, no closet, no cupboard, escaped their vigilant search. No part of the house was enough sacred, or enough protected by respect for the common courtesies of civilized life, to be spared in the examination. The ladies' dresses hanging in their wardrobes were tossed over. The party invaded the chapel and showed their respect, as Protestants, we presume, for the One God whom all Christians worship, by talking loudly with their hats on, while the ladies shrank in terror at the desecration of a spot which they believed hallowed.

While in the chapel, the ladies declined holding any conversation with their persecutors; but in another part of the house the principal expressed her perfect willingness to answer any questions propounded by "the committee." One of the "gentlemen" accordingly pats her affectionately on the back with one hand turns over the dossier suspended round her neck with the other, and asks her if she is content with her situation, whether she can leave when pleased. The young ladies were of course subjected to questions even more rude—whether there are any boys boarding in the establishment—what punishments they suffer for misdemeanors, &c. It is scarcely necessary to describe such conversation in detail; the reader can readily imagine what the scene must have been.

The examining party, of course had every thing their own way, and when their searches and their insults had been protracted to the extent of their pleasure they took their leave. It is scarcely necessary to say that "they found—no matter what—it was not they sought"—unless the object of the visit was simply a "lark." at the expense of the state, in which case the object was doubtless attained. There were no nuns immured alive in contracted cells, nor any evidences of abuse of any sort calling for legislative interference or even inquiry.

Now we ask the reflecting men and women of Massachusetts,—we even appeal to the candor of the eighty thousands voters who put the present administration in power—is such a record as the above fit to form a page in the history of the free and enlightened commonwealth of Massachusetts in the nineteenth century? Make any allowance you please for exaggerations in the story which may have been caused by the natural fears of the terrified witnesses, and does the record stand fair and clear? Is such the treatment that defenseless women ought to receive? Is such the behavior of gentlemen in the legislature? It is only paralleled by the stories that have come down of the insults and excesses of unlicensed soldiers in time of war.

Our legislators ought to have a more intimate practical acquaintance with the fundamental principles of our government. The bill of rights which is the first part of the constitution of Massachusetts contains this article:—"Every subject has a right to be secure from unreasonable seizures of his person, his house, his papers and all his possessions. All warrants, therefore, are contrary to this right, if the cause or foundation of them be not previously supported by oath or affirmation; and if the order, in the warrant to a civil officer, to make search in suspected places, or to arrest one or more suspected persons, or to seize their property, be not accompanied with a special designation of the persons or objects of search, arrest or seizure; and no warrant ought to be issued but in cases, and with the formalities prescribed by the laws."

It would be superfluous to point out how this article was violated in every clause by the action we have recorded. What was the warrant of this committee of seven, swelling its own numbers, and her action will be felt for weal or woe by all men. Her destiny is identified with theirs, and she cannot look with indifference to the fact that the great valley of the Mississippi, watered by twenty thousand miles

In like manner the constitution of the United States guarantees that "The right of the people to be secure in their persons, houses, papers and effects, against unreasonable searches and seizures, shall not be violated; and no warrants shall issue but upon probable cause, supported by oath or affirmation and particularly describing the place to be searched, and the persons or things to be seized."

Who is safe from such unreasonable searches as that of Monday last? What house is there in the state, occupied wholly by defenceless women, that may not be the next scene for a frolic of a party of rude men. Let the constituents of any of the gentleman composing this committee consider how they would relish an invasion of their residence and a disturbance of the privacy of their families by such inquisitorial parties as this.

The revolution was fought in vain if the great American principles, of private right and domestic security are now to be set at nought.

THE VIRGINIA ELECTION—THE LETTER OF THE PROSCRIPTION CANDIDATE.

The issue presented to the people of Virginia, to be decided in May next, is one appealing to so many of the inspiring recollections of the men and the measures of the early days of the Old Dominion, that it rouses them like a call from the graves of their ancestors. This issue is the same for which those ancestors struggled and the same upon which they succeeded. It is this which make the memories of the sages given by Virginia to the Union so dear to all Americans; it is this which still inspires the admiration of the scholar and the efforts of the patriot; it is this that has more than once thrilled the world—the issue that conscience must be unfettered, and that religion must be free. And that a party should be found willing to take ground against such an issue in the very State where its noblest victories have been achieved, we are disposed to regard as a piece of good fortune rather than a calamity. It admonishes all patriotic citizens, and discloses the "baleful tendencies of the times. It is like holding a disunion meeting in the sacred hall from which the great and glorious Declaration of Independence was proclaimed, or like defending the treason of Arnold at the grave of Washington! Genuine Americans will startle at a spectacle at once so novel and so arrogant, and those who had hoped to triumph by such profanation will be glad to repeat, or will depart with death and defeat written on their brows.

Hon. Thomas Stanhope Flounoy is the candidate for governor of the anti-Jefferson anti-Washington, and intolerant party in Virginia. He has announced his principles with flourish; but, as he is one of those demagogues who are always ready for anything that turns up, from uniting with abolitionists to combining with natives his course is consistent. It is his privilege to join anything to destroy the democratic party. A man like Mr. Flounoy will take up any cast-off idea of the democratic party. It is his policy, to use the language of another, "to embrace every diversity of opinion and every fragment of organization which agitation divides the democracy." A whig like himself "must have a spark-catcher and a damper for every locomotive on the track reform." If democracy excommunicates a faction of malcontents like the know-nothings, he must be ready from the boundless assortment of his sentiments, to meet the a-cient and to exert the attraction of its affinities. He must adapt himself to every idea hostile to the democracy, and, like Littlecat Titmouse and his parliamentary bairn, promise to give everybody everything if only everybody will give him a vote.

Mr. Stanhope Flounoy is, however, doubtless a very sagacious as well as a very liberal man. It is a great pity, though, that he did not live in the days of such men as Jefferson, who had certain youthful notions of toleration and equality; and there is no doubt that he would have taught "Mr. Washington," as the English ministry used to say, better manners than to praise such Yahooes as American Catholics, Had Mr. Flounoy lived, he would have spared us the "misgrace" of a Lafayette, a De Kalb, a Kosciusko, and a Montgomery.

In order to show how much history has lost because Mr. Stanhope Flounoy did not flourish during the revolutionary era, let us present his letter accepting the nomination of governor of the so-called "Americans" in Virginia—a party made up of the lock, stock, and barrel of the old whig organization, veneered and varnished by a very thin layer of outside democrats.

The rapid increase of foreign immigration is well calculated to excite alarm, and the power of the government, both State and federal, should be exerted to check it. It seems almost impossible to doubt that the influx of between four and five hundred foreigners into our country annually will ultimately be subversive of our republican institutions. Washington, Jefferson, Madison, and Jackson gave early warning to the country of the danger to be apprehended from foreign influence. The naturalization laws should either be repealed or so modified, and such restrictions imposed, as to avert the evil.

The South is especially and deeply interested in this question—this immense and annual increase to our population settled in the non-slaveholding States, and the extensive Territories of the West and Northwest, out of which free States will, in consequence, be more speedily formed, increasing with fearful rapidity the balance of power against us.

Intimately connected with this question of foreign immigration is the growth of the Roman Catholic Church in our country. Despotic, proscriptive, and intolerant, its ascendancy, as all history teaches, has ever been destructive of freedom of opinion; and while I would uncompromisingly oppose any interference with the rights of its members as citizens by any legislative enactment, yet by a full and independent exercise of the right of suffrage and the appointing power they should be excluded from the offices of the government in all its departments.

It may be said that there are comparatively few foreigners and Roman Catholics in Virginia. She is not acting for herself alone. She is a leading member of this great sisterhood of States, and her action will be felt for weal or woe by all men. Her destiny is identified with theirs, and she cannot look with indifference to the fact that the great valley of the Mississippi, watered by twenty thousand miles

of navigable rivers, and the immense and fertile territories stretching beyond, to the Pacific, capable of sustaining a population of one hundred millions, are rapidly filling up with this class of people.

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MARRIED.
In Currituck County, N. C. on Thursday, the 1st ult., by Wm. R. Gordon, Esq., Mr. W. G. Summers and Mrs. SARAH A. DOZIER, all of Currituck.

MARINE REPORT.

For the week ending yesterday.

JOSEPH T. McCARTY, REPORTER.

ARRIVED.

John Hardy, HARNEY, from N. C. S. D. Lamb, Walker, from Balt. M. P. Ivey, Hopkins, from Norfolk. Elias, Hopkins, from Balt. W. P. Gurley, Spiders from Norfolk. Tecumseh, North, from Baltimore. Sarah & Mary, Westcott, from Norfolk. A. R. Elliott, Brothers, from do. Lizzie G. Russell, Owens, from do. James Loper, Phillips, from Norfolk. 2 Barges to town.

SAILED.

Mr. Surpax, McCauley to Norfolk. Joe Halsey, Stowe, to Norfolk. Doctrs & Eliza, Sykes, to do. Streamlet, —, to do.

NORFOLK MARKET.

SATURDAY, APRIL 13, 1855.

BACON—Virginia and North Carolina hog and 10 cents. Smithfield Hams 12 cents. TORN—White \$1.96; Yellow 98 1/2 cents, Mix 94 cents.

WHEAT—Red, \$1.90; White, \$2.00.

FLAXSEED—\$1.45.

WHEAT—Mess, \$15. Prime \$12 a bushel.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe, \$64. W. O. Ihld.

R. O. Ihld. \$34 a bushel. W. O. Heading.

Bough W. O. bbl. \$38.

TAR—Black \$2.50.

COTTON—7 1/2 cents.

LARD—10 cents.

PEAS—B. E. 85.

BALTIMORE MARKETS.

FRIDAY, April 13.

COKE—City Mills \$9.75; Howard Street 10.

WHEAT—White \$262.25; Red \$262.20.

YARN—White \$163 cents; Yellow 86 1/2 cents.

STAVES—W. O. Pipe, \$64.

R. O. Ihld. \$34 a bushel. W. O. Heading.

Bough W. O. bbl. \$38.

TAR—Black \$2.50.

COTTON—7 1/2 cents.

LARD—10 cents.

PEAS—B. E. 85.

NOTICE.

FOR SPRING AND SUMMER USE.

The Clothing is made well, and is cut for the Spring and Summer.

Some of the articles are: Coats, Caps, Pantis, Vests, Hats, Caps, Boots, Shoes, Gaiters, Drawers, Handkerchiefs, Neck's, &c., &c.

SPRING.

SILK HANDKERCHIEFS—Pure white, white with a border, and a great variety of figures.

CHAVATAS—Silk, Linen, Bows, Gingham and Cotton, white, black and fancy.

GLOVES—White, black and colored Kid; black and cold Kid; silk thread and cotton.

These Gloves we warrant good.

ap 10

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE UNDERSIGNED HAVING AT FE-

TERARY TERM of Currituck County Court,

qualified as Administrator upon the estate of

Wallis Bray, dec'd., all persons indebted to him

as such Administrator, are requested to make

indemnity payment, and those having claims

against him as Administrator of said W. Bray,

dec'd., are requested to present them duly attested,

or this notice will be plead in bar of their

recovery.

13—20 N. B. BRAY, Adm'r.

SPRING GOODS! SPRING GOODS!

J. S. SMITH opened and opening this week a splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS.

embracing all the fashionable styles of Silks,

Barre de Laines, Brides, Grenadiers, Printed

Laws, and Embroideries, Shawls, Trimmings, &c.,

and all bought under such circumstances as to afford them great bargains.

The Bee Hive is the place for great inducements.

JAMES SMITH, 2d door east of Talbot st., Norfolk, Va.

ap 10

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

NOTICE.

THE undersigned having determined to

change his business, adopts this method of

returning his thanks to his numerous friends

and patrons for their liberal custom, and

respectfully asks a continuance of their favors for

his successor, Mr. Wm. Burgess, the old stand

large frame store, near the water.

I would also remind those who are in

debted to me for store accounts that I will take

it most kindly if they will come forward and

settle with their respective debtors. I can be found

during business hours, at my former place or at the

store of Mr. Samuel Williams.

27—11 A. H. CURRAN.

NEW FIRM.

The subscribers having associated

themselves together in the Coach

manufacturing business, beg leave

most respectfully to inform the public, that they

have now and keep constantly on hand a good

assortment of

CARRIAGES, ROCKAWAYS, RUGGIES

SLICKS, HARNESS, &c.

They have recently received a fresh supply of ma-

terials and are prepared to make up any of the

above vehicles to order.

Repairing will also be done at the shortest

and upon the most reasonable terms.

—done by the subscribers is war-

all who—satisfaction.

JOHN M. JENNINGS

WILLIAM MASON.

April 3, 1855—If

A CHANCE TO MAKE MONEY.

PROFITABLE AND HONORABLE EMPLOYMENT!!

THE subscriber is desirous of having an

agent in the county and town of the

Union, to whom \$5 to \$10 only will

be required, and anything like an efficient, enter-

prising man can make from three to five dollars per day;—indeed, some of the Agents now em-

ployed are realizing twice that sum. Every in-

formation will be given by addressing (postage paid).

WM. A. KINSLER,

Box 1228, Philadelphia, Pa., Post Office.

mb 28

SPRING.

SPRING, for Boys 10 years old and

upward.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

SPRING.

A NEW FEATURE.

WILL SELL, for Boys 10 years old and

upward.

FRANK VAUGHAN & CO.

SPRING.

THE DIXING CALIFORNIAN.

BY FRANK WILLOUGHBY.

Oh, Mary dear, I little thought
To send across the sea.
Instead of wealth, and golden gifts,
My latest words to thee.

I little thought, that fatal morn,
When fortune bade us sever,
They last adieu, so sadly said,
Would be, adieu forever.

Ah! gold and gain are empty words,
And worthless now to me;
One only thought my bosom fills,
A sigh for home and thee.

But vain the wish, and vain the thought,
That fills my yearning soul:

Too wide for me the ocean wave,
Too vast the prairies roll.

And thou, within thy peaceful home,
What are thy thoughts of me?

Doest see me full of strength and hope,
As when I went from thee?

'Tis said that love, intense and pure,
Will give prophetic power—

Oh, Mary I have thy dreams foretold
Thy lover's dying hour?

Dost see me in my mountain tent,
All cheerful, lone and cold,

While strangers grudge the scanty care
That keeps them from their gold.

Alas! the eager thirst for wealth,
The tumult and the strife,

Have fearing power over all the sweet
Humanities of life.

I've seen full many a mother's pride,
And many a sister's joy,

Full many a strong and stalwart man,
And many a blooming boy,

By stranger hands thrown carelessly
From off the hasty bier,

And laid within the shallow grave
Without one pitying tear.

And such perhaps will be my fate,
When life has passed away,

No friendly hand to close my eyes,

Or watch th' unshrouded clay—

The autumn winds shall my dirge,

The autumn leaves my pall,

And o'er thy lover's mangled grave
Thy tears can never fall.

Yon river, as it rolls along,
And rushes to the sea—

The will coyly's dismal howl—

These shall my requiesce;

But summer dews shall o'er me weep,

And wild flowers bloom around,

And I shall there as sweetly sleep
As though 'twere holy ground.

I know thy faith, I know thy truth,
I ask no pledge from thee;

If I could hope thou wouldest forget,

My heart would happier be,

I know that grief will blanch thy cheek,

Above this parting line;

And that the shadow of my fate

Will never pass from thine!

That whoso'er thy lot is cast,

Thy dream of joy is over;

Thy heart, and hopes, all buried here

By Sacramento's shore!

MOSEN'S BRIDAL CHAMBER.

Glowing waxen tapers tremble,
Calmly sleeps the fairest maid
Under flowers, wreaths, and spangles,
Gifts by fond affection laid.

With the little wreath of myrtle
Round her glossy flaxen hair,
With a strange unearthly brightness
Death illumes her visage fair.

Gentle tones play round the sleeper,
As of holy angel's wings,
And the harp with wailing accents
Softly through the chamber rings.

Maiden, did thy heart foretell thee
Such a bridal bed of pride?
That thy rest would be so regal,
Didst thou think of that sweet bribe?

THE SHORTEST WAY.

We were gratified, the other day, by a visit from an old friend residing in the vicinity of Napoleon, Ind., and it reminded us of an old, unpublished story we once heard of that place.

Some twelve years ago Napoleon was celebrated for two things, one for the increasing propensities of its citizens, and the other for the great number of cross roads in its vicinity. It appears that an Eastern collector had stopped at Dayton to spend the night, and gain some information about his future course. During the evening he became acquainted with an old dray, who appeared well posted as to the geography of the country, and the collector thought he might as well inquire as regards the best route to different points to which he was destined.

"I wish to go to Greenfield," said the collector, "now which will be my shortest way?"

"Well, sir," said the dray, "you had better go to Napoleon and take the road leading nearly north."

The traveler noted it down.

"Well, sir, if I wish to go to Edington?"

"Then go to Napoleon, and take the road west."

"Well, if I wish to go to Vernon?"

"Go to Napoleon and take the road west."

"Or to Indianapolis?" asked the collector, eyeing the dray closely and thinking he was being imposed on.

"Go to Napoleon and follow the north west road."

The collector looked at his note book; every direction had Napoleon in it; he began to feel his mettle rise, and he returned once more to the dray with:

"Suppose, my friend, I wanted to go to Napoleon?"

The dray never smiled, scratched his head, and after a moment's consideration, said:

"Well, my dear sir, I don't know of any shorter road you could take than to go to Napoleon."

A LADY'S TOAST.—"Old bachelors—may they lie on a bed of needles, sit alone on a wooden stool, eat alone on a wooden trencher, and be their own kitchen maid."

If man's inhumanity to man makes countless millions mourn, what is the effect of man's inhumanity to woman? Will somebody figure that out for us?

Clothing and Clothing Materials.

Navy Department, Bureau of Provision and Clothing.

April 2, 1855.

SEPARATE PROPOSALS, sealed and endorsed. Proposals for Navy clothing and Clothing Materials, will be received at this office until 3 o'clock p.m.

on the 1st day of May next, for furnishing the following named articles of navy clothing and clothing materials, and such further quantities of the same as may be required by the chief of this bureau, or by the commandants of the said navy-yards, respectively, during the fiscal year commencing on the 1st day of July next, and ending on the 30th day of June, 1856, viz:

Pea-jackets, made of blue pilot cloth 2,000

Round-jackets, made of blue cloth 3,000

Towers, made of blue cloth 3,500

Blue flannel overshirts 5,000

Blue flannel undershirts 5,000

Blue flannel drawers 5,000

Blue flannel jumpers 5,000

Blue flannel in the piece yards 5,000

Burnley sheeting frocks 5,000

Calico shirts 5,000

Calico slacks 5,000

Calico socks, Nos. 1 and 2 2,000

Mattresses (with two covers each) yards 5,000

Blankets 5,000

Black silk handkerchiefs 5,000

Blue satinette boudoirs 5,000

Blue satinette in the piece yards 5,000

Blue satinette 5,000